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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 2nd, 1907.

The unrest which has arisen in India has drawn public attention at home to the relations existing between European and Eastern races and the difficulty which constantly crops up of arriving at any satisfactory mutual understanding. People in China are as familiar with this question as those in India; but it is to be feared that they have arrived at no more definite conclusions on the subject, than, to judge from information from the best sources, have been attained to in India. There is a saving belief among Europeans and more especially among Englishmen that what has proved efficacious in the West must be equally so in the East, and this conviction is adhered to with commendable faith, in the face of undeniable facts that would by themselves lead to a precisely opposite conclusion. The matter unfortunately is not one of abstract belief, but of hard facts, and it thus happens that, with the best intentions, we have from time to time an unpleasant awakening and find that our advanced principles have not been productive of the effects which ought to have been brought about. In India the Government has for years past dealt with the people upon the broadest and most liberal principles. They have had as much freedom as it is possible to give them; education upon Western lines has been not only permitted but assisted and encouraged to the utmost; justice has been impartially

administered to all classes; taxation has been moderate and equitable; and, last but by no means least, little or no restraint has been placed upon the freedom of the Press. If the people would not be contented with Government upon these lines, it may be well asked what will content them. And yet we find that discontent of a serious character has arisen, and is likely to spread. This is certainly by no means encouraging; and it is not surprising that speculation has been rife as to what is the cause of this continued dissatisfaction. Some well-informed publicists are inclined to put it down to an inherent antagonism between the Eastern and Western mind; and to some extent this is true; but it is by no means the only cause of the difficulty. Eastern people look down upon Europeans very much in the same way as all people of quick and incisive intellect despise those of slower but often much more solid understanding—and while we openly smile at their peculiarities, they secretly laugh at our inconsistencies which they perceive with a clearness that would astonish us, if they gave utterance to their real thoughts. Once in a way this is done, and we wake up to the fact that they have "bettered the instruction" with respect to some of our most cherished principles in a manner which is at least a little embarrassing. It is something of this kind that has taken place in India. We have thought that we could not do better than encourage a large number of Indian students to study among other things our superior principles of Government, and the result is that they have come to ask why these liberal principles should not be carried to their legitimate conclusion, and the people of India be allowed to govern themselves their own way. To this question in the abstract it is not easy to give a reply; and the answer to it on the basis of simple fact, is not one that is likely to be accepted. The truth is that certain people have the power of Government, and also of self Government; and others notwithstanding that they may have equally good or possibly better intellectual facilities have not from one cause or other the power of governing. This we know to be the state of matters in India; but it is hardly to be supposed that the fact will be readily recognised by the Indian people generally and it is not surprising that they are easily misled by the "educated native", whose one id of a value of his education is to make use of it for his own aggrandisement. It is not unnatural that under the circumstances that have arisen the idea has been mooted that some restraint should be put upon the liberty of the Press, by means of which the above named views have been widely disseminated; but it is justly observed by the *Spectator* that "India is the last country where it is safe to sit on the safety valve"—and, whatever might have been the case years ago, it is certainly now too late to apply any such remedy. It is far better that, except in extreme cases, which the law can reach in India as well as elsewhere, open discussion should be allowed, as certainly it will do less harm than secret agitation. The real difficulty is that the people of India, just as is the case in China, and indeed to some extent everywhere, understand matters when put to them in their own way and cannot understand the plainest facts when they are enforced from a different point of view. The true policy of the Government should be to encourage a thorough mastery of native languages, customs and ideas, on the part of the officials and others, and thus have the means of placing the truth before the native population with something approaching the same force as that with which the agitators can put forward false and inflammatory statements.

A fine of \$7 was imposed by Mr. Hazland upon a sampan man for making fast to the s.s. *Johanne*.

The four men suspected of piracy were brought before Mr. Hazland yesterday but the case was again adjourned.

A Harbin telegram states that a regular steamer service has been opened on the Sungari between Harbin and Woolanohang.

The Bandmann Opera Company are to visit Hongkong next week, when two new plays will be produced.

It is reported that the Board of the Szechuan Railway is to conclude a loan of five million Taels with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

It is stated that the Dalai Lama is still at Reining and Mongols were coming from all directions to pay him homage. He will not leave for Tibet till after the summer.

Commander Mauger, of the ill-fated French cruiser the *Chenay*, who was afterwards thrown from a motor car in Shanghai and seriously injured, is now in a more hopeful condition.

A rich man, summoned at the instance of *Miss Moore, R.G.A.*, for demanding more than his legal fare, was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazland.

Last week there were 2 plague cases reported, and 31 deaths. With four cases yesterday (two fatal) the totals at date are 127 cases and 112 deaths. There were four cases of smallpox last week.

The following telegram was received yesterday at the Colonial Secretary's Office from H.B.M. Consul-General at Chefoo: "Quarantine enforced against Hongkong to day."

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is summoned for 12 noon to-day (Tuesday) for the purpose of releasing the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month.

We have received a letter on the cubic question, illustrated by plans. The letter is held over for to-morrow's issue, in order to allow time for the reproduction of the plans, which we hope to issue as a supplement.

Mr. A. Foster has joined the Volunteer Corps and Gunner N. S. Forbes resigned on leaving the Colony, while Gunner B. Page is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for three months.

The body of a Chinaman, the accountant of the steam launch *Book On*, who was drowned in the collision between that launch and the *Hemphill*, last week, was recovered on Sunday at the Canton Steamboat Wharf.

The oil tank steamer *Santa Maria*, which has recently arrived at Sea View, reports that her cargo of 5,400 barrels of oil was lost "by mistake" during the voyage. Orders were given to pump the bilge water out of the steamer, but somebody blundered, and the pumps were connected with the oil tanks instead. The crew worked industriously pumping out the ship, and when the captain discovered the error the tanks were empty. The entire crew, from the captain to the cook, have been discharged.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents for the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. of Osaka send us a copy of the 15th Annual Report for the year ending 31st March, 1907, of that Company which they are representing in South China. They draw our attention to the fact that the Company transacts fire insurance business only and that its reserve funds in hand in excess of capital now exceed Yen 1,672,000. The Head Office of the Company was yesterday removed to Tokyo, and its address now is No. 12, Ginza-Itchome, Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

A boatman who went into a shop in Wing Lok Street Saturday with \$100 in twenty cent pieces, was robbed in a rather barefaced manner. He had paid \$49 for sails and fittings for his boat, and while waiting for the receipt, placed the remainder of the money, which was tied up in a handkerchief, on the counter. A man entered the shop and, taking advantage of the boatman's attention being otherwise occupied, picked up the handkerchief and handed it to a confederate outside who lost no time in getting out of sight. The other, however, did not succeed in escaping and he was brought before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday, and remanded.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined a gift which a recent caller at the White House wished to make him. His visitor was Mr. Keene, president of the Independent Watch-Dealers' Association. The intended gift was a watch with an American movement and an American case, which Mr. Keene had bought in England from a dealer who had paid the watch trust 7 dols. 98c. for it. The same watch, he said, could not be obtained by an American dealer for less than 10 dols. 50c. It was engraved as having been presented to the President as "a demonstration of the methods of the American watch trust." Although Mr. Keene was disappointed in his intention of presenting this specimen to Mr. Roosevelt, he has at any rate gained something for his cause by the publicity given to the incident.

A rumour is current in London that before very long it will be officially announced that Prince Edward of Wales is to be known henceforward as Prince David, and if he lives he will ascend the throne as King David, thus being the first English monarch of that name. The Prince's full name is Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David (the last four being the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales), and as has been published many times, he is always called David among the Royal family, though in the Court Circular his name regularly appears as Prince Edward. It is said that Queen Victoria had a liking for the name David, and she was wont to predict that a King David would reign over England who would be as great and powerful as was David, King of Israel.

Mr. Peter Keary writes:—Mr. W. L. Alden has delighted tens of thousands with "The Adventures of Jimmie Brown," "Told by the Colonel," "Van Waggoner's Ways," etc. For some time Mr. Alden has been in anything but flourishing circumstances, and now at the age of seventy he has undergone an operation from which he is not likely to recover permanently. He is entirely without means, and I am trying to raise sufficient funds to send him home to Buffalo and make the remainder of his life free from want. Among those who have been kind enough to help me are Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Lord Northcliffe, Sir George Newnes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Miss Marie Corelli, Jerome K. Jerome, G. B. Burgin, Hall Gaine, C. Arthur Pearson, H. Spottiswoode, Barry Pain, G. B. Sims, Francis Gribble, Robert Barr, and Bram Stoker.

On arrival of the battleship "Dreadnought" at Portsmouth it was discovered after she was docked that her double rudder on the port side had in some mysterious fashion been badly damaged. Recently it was reported that the "Dreadnought" had refused to answer her helm properly and that her steering had been erratic. There can be little doubt that the damaged rudder will account for what has greatly puzzled the authorities. How the accident happened is at present a mystery.

There would appear to be an increasing amount of spurious Hongkong subsidiary coins in circulation in the Colony just now. It has apparently become profitable to counterfeit the five and ten cent pieces as well as the larger coins. Not many people who receive "small change" go to the trouble of "ripping" every coin on the counter or the kerb stone, and small coin consequently stands a better chance of passing than the large silver dollars or half dollars which are balanced on the finger tips and "rung." The counterfeiting is apparently done at Canton. A new device seems to be to smear the coin with black ink, and to practically dab the milled edge with thick red ink. There is reason to believe that English subsidiary silver coins are also being counterfeited at Canton.

An agreement relating to the perpetual lease land for the execution of Japanese settlement at Hanow, China, has been made public through the *Official Gazette* of Tokyo dated the 27th of May. The document is signed by Consul Mizuno and Customs Taoist Sang of Hanow and consists of four articles. Article 1 provides that the extension covers the piece of land bounded on the north by the river Han and on the east and west by prolonged boundary lines of the original settlement. Article 2 refers to a match factory owned by a Chinese concern and conducted within the settlement. The factory is henceforth to be brought under Japanese rule, receiving exactly the same treatment as any Japanese, while it is to be dealt with in the same way as the Standard Oil Company's Kerosene Warehouse there in the future. The Chinese authorities are to lose all right of interference in connection with the factory, so soon as it is transferred from Chinese ownership. Article 3 relates to the way in which the boundaries of the extension are to be marked.

A series of disturbances which began in a small way in the vicinity of Kailashan, Eastern Szechuan, assumed rather formidable proportions. The origin of the trouble is to be attributed to the unduly heavy opium taxes which the local officials were seeking to impose in addition to the burden of the levy that was being made in the district to defray the expenses of some proposed new school buildings. Much of the money collected for the latter purpose was supposed to be embezzled by the collector, which, of course, created a great deal of dissatisfaction, and gave an opportunity to a number of disaffected characters, who were known to have been secretly practising Boxer drill and incitements, to excite the country people and start open disorders. Once the trouble was under way the Boxers appeared in the lead, and the sympathies of the whole countryside being undoubtedly with the movement, the leaders of the agitation speedily had over a thousand followers and things began to wear a very grave aspect indeed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS.]

SIR—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the see of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000, and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Pater, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

—We are, &c.

J. M. Atkinson,
G. A. Bunbury Hon. Secretaries,
F. T. Johnson

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Char King Wan	...	\$20
On Wan Kin	...	20
Yim Tin Kong	...	20
Yi Po Kwai	...	20
Hai Chin Lam	...	20
U Chu Wan	...	20
Wong Kam Fuk	...	20
Chu Tsz Him	...	20
Tsang Yam Fo	...	20
Leung Kin On	...	20
Wong In Tong	...	20
Kwok In Wan	...	20

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Manila and is due here to-day at noon.

The N.Y.K. str. *Colombo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here to-morrow.

The British str. *Nanchang* left Saigon on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here on or about the 4th July.

The British str. *Aberlour* left Moji on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here on or about the 5th July.

The M.M. str. *Tonkin* with the next French Mail, left Singapore on 1st July at 5 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

The O. & O. str. *Doris* will sail from Yokohama on the 1st July, and is due here on the 9th July.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 1st.

The United Chambers of Commerce in Japan are circularising the Chambers in America with reference to the San Francisco disagreement; they have also written to President Roosevelt.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

FRANCE.

London, June 29th.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government on the conduct of the Wine growers agitation, by 323-233. M. Clemenceau has declared that the Royalists are conducting an insurrectionary campaign in the South. He said that the troops would be withdrawn when the law was respected.

THE PEKING TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

London, June 29th.

Prince Borghese on the 26th inst., was stopped by insurmountable obstacles on the South of Lake Baikal and returned to Misovik.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

London, June 29th.

The King has appointed 37 veterans of the Indian mutiny Military Companions of the Bath.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, June 29th.

The British delegates have proposed to the Hague naval commission, the prohibition of the employment of unarmoured submarine mines, or mines which are liable to drift, and to restrict the use of mines in territorial waters to adjoining naval bases and fortified ports; notice of laying to be given to neutrals and all endeavours made to prevent the destruction of unnotified merchantmen.

INTERESTING CHINESE TRIAL OF KRUPP GUNS.

Tientsin on June 24th with a 7.5 c.m. field gun and a 10.5 c.m. light field Howitzer of the latest Krupp pattern before a commission of Chinese artillery experts from the Ministry of War and from the local military head office.

The guns are especially adapted to Chinese roads, and the trial was a big success. They remained absolutely rigid during the shooting. In order to test them an empty shell was placed on them but it remained unmoved by the discharge.

The Howitzer was fired from behind a small hill so that the gunners could not see the target and had to be directed from a distant observation place. The powerful shell could be followed through the air when the large quantity of the explosive contained in the shells took effect.

With the field gun a three millimeter plate of the finest Krupp nickel-steel was perforated as if it were paper; while it was shown that the thickness of a gun's protecting armour did not penetrate, thus proving that the man serving the guns were safe from harm, all fire. A brick wall about two feet thick was also smashed by explosive shells. The Chinese experts took the utmost interest in the proceedings, and asked questions which showed their knowledge of modern gunnery.

After each series of shots the experts rode to the targets and inspected them.

The very successful trials were managed by Hauptmann Ahlers of the Krupp factory and by Mr. Bolts of Messrs. Mandl and Company, the local agents for Krupp.

The shooting was seriously handicapped by a mirage of unusual strength, which made it difficult to judge the distance and the effect of the shots.

The mirage had the effect of making the targets appear to hang suspended above a sea.

The German Consul, Herr Kaipping, Count Rex, the nephew of the Minister, Major von Bhras, Captain Kuhnle, A.D.C., and several German officers were present at the trials.

CHINA AND TIBET.

It has been agreed to spend the sum of three million taels a year, in trying to develop the new Batang territory and settle Chinese in all the principal valleys. Proclamations have been posted everywhere, calling for young farmers to go in and settle there, promising the necessary financial help to all who will avail themselves of this opportunity. But as this whole scheme is controlled by officials, the people cannot understand such philanthropic suggestions for their welfare coming from them, and thus want of confidence threatens to cause the whole scheme to fizzle out in good intentions. There are many poor people who would be only too delighted to go and settle in this territory, but when asked why they do not go, they reply, "because the officials control the finances."

China has entered on a definite forward policy in Tibet. More Chinese troops are to be sent into the country, and military schools for Tibetans are to be established. Some of the more promising Tibetan scholars are to be sent to China, at Government expense, to go through the landing schools.

There are those, however, who consider Tibet a burden to the Empire. Having already sent China endless trouble and expense, and likely to do so still more in future, they question whether it might not be a good policy to leave the "man" to look after themselves, or better still, sell the country for a good round sum to the Indian Government, and thus help the much needed funds for the development of the provinces and railway schemes.—N.C. Daily News.

THE WEST POINT MURDER.

The hearing of the charge preferred against four Indians of murdering a compatriot at West Point between May 15th and 16th was continued at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Hazland.

Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

The charge against Thaker Singh, one of the defendants having been withdrawn, he gave evidence, stating that on the 14th ult. he was in the company of an Indian watchman employed by Watson and Co. in Des Vours Road and noticed the first, second and fourth defendants standing on the other side of the road. The fourth defendant called him and he and his companion joined the latter and proceeded in the direction of the Natal Yard. Defendant asked him when Malla, the deceased, was going home to India, and witness replied that he was not going home yet. Then defendant asked if Malla had remitted any money to India, to which witness replied that Malla had sent 20 rupees a few days before and that the brother of Malla had sent 200 rupees to India. Defendant did not return any answer to this, but afterwards remarked that he would tell witness something if he would set upon it. Witness said:—Yes, if you will tell me something good, I will set upon it. Then they separated. On the day following he met the third defendant and was informed that the fourth defendant wished to see him but he said he would not go to see him. The third defendant went away, and later that night the first and second defendants called upon witness. The first defendant told him that the fourth defendant wanted him and asked him why he wouldn't go, to which he replied that he was on duty and could not go. The first and second defendants caught him by each arm and dragged him from Duddell Street, up Des Vours Street along Wyndham Street to the place in Queen's Road Central where the fourth defendant was employed. There he saw the third and fourth defendants. The latter asked him why he hadn't come, but he did not answer. The first defendant asked the fourth if the knife was all right, as the night was wet and dark. The fourth defendant said nothing. The first defendant said to the second: "The thing that you have, where is it?" to which the latter replied "It is in my possession. I will bring it." The second defendant went towards certain stairs and returned with a knife and a chopper. He could see those by the light of the lamp. Witness could not recognise the knife nor chopper produced. The first defendant remarked to the fourth that the second and he were going along the Praya. When they left the third defendant observed that he would go along the tram route, and he went away. Then the fourth defendant took witness towards the Central Market and met Kishin Singh, who was asleep on the road near to the place where he was employed as watchman. Witness woke him and the fourth defendant asked Kishin Singh if he had gone to Malla, and received an affirmative answer. After some conversation the fourth defendant said "Let's go" and they proceeded to West Point, and arrived at Malla's house. There they found the first and second defendants standing outside the wooden door. The first went towards the door and called out for Malla, and the reply was received "who are you?" The first defendant said "I am Kishin Singh. Has Maber Singh (third defendant) been to see you?" The first defendant added that he had quarrelled with the third defendant and that they wished to take him back to where he was employed. The third defendant, who was inside, then opened the door and came out. Thereupon the first and second defendants entered, followed by the third, who closed the door. Witness saw deceased enter the kitchen and the two men followed him on the pretext that they wanted a drink of water, while the third remained beneath and the fourth defendant and witness were outside. After that witness heard a voice from the kitchen exclaim "I'm dead." In about a quarter of an hour the first and second defendants returned and went into the sleeping room at the bottom of the stairs, where they remained about fifteen minutes. Afterwards they left the premises by jumping over the door. The first defendant said to the fourth "Let us go now; we have done the work." Both the first and second defendants had bloodstains on their clothes. Case adjourned.

THE BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial to the late Bishop Hoare should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter. Good reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same synchroon. At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council, held in March a Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong.

The Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Pater, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the Venerable Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Executive Committee. We publish a letter on the subject.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday 1st July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

CHAN WO AND OTHERS v. CHAN YAM.

In this action the plaintiffs were the appellants, and the defendant respondent, the appeal being against a judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist), appears for the appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton (of Messrs. Bratton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that this was an appeal against a judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge in which he found on a question before him as to whether a certain assignment had been altered before or after execution, that upon the balance of probabilities the alteration had been made after execution. His object would be to endeavour to persuade the Court, including the learned Puisne Judge, that had the weight been given to the evidence given at the Court below, the balance of probability was that the alteration was made with the consent of all the parties prior to the execution of the assignment. In order to give their Lordships a grasp of the case, Counsel quoted passages from the statements of claim and defence in the original action. In the statement of claim dated April, 1904, it was shown that on August 10th, 1897, an action was commenced in original jurisdiction against the Wah Hing Lung firm, named in the names of Chan Wo and Chan Yam, three defendants being at that time partners in the said firm while the action was pending, the defendant Chan Yam and others retired from the Wah Hing Lung and transferred their shares therein and all their beneficial interests to the present plaintiff Chan Wo. The memorandum of the said transfer was signed by the defendant, the present plaintiff and other partners in the firm. The action was compromised by the payment of \$12,000 to the Wah Tai.

The Chief Justice—Who is the Wah Tai? Sir Henry Berkeley—Debtors of the Wah Hing Lung. Mr. Slade—There was an action brought by the Wah Hing Lung to recover a debt due by the Wah Tai. Judgment was obtained against the Wah Tai, and execution issued in Hongkong. As no money could be got there representations were made to the British Consul to obtain execution through the Chinese authorities. A man named Mei Chow was represented to be a partner in the Wah Tai, and his property in Canton was seized. He came down here and brought action against Chan Wo and Chan Yam for wrongful seizure of property.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that this action was brought against the Wah Tai for the recovery of \$7,000. They ultimately paid over to Mr. Bratton \$12,000 in full settlement of the claim against them, but the conclusion they were at present endeavouring to arrive at was whether certain alterations in an assignment made on March 2nd, 1899, were made previously or subsequently to the execution of the assignment. The statement of defence in the original action showed that by an agreement dated February, 1899, the defendant and all the other partners said and transferred their shares in the Wah Hing Lung to Chan Wo, but from the property thus sold and transferred the judgment debt referred to, which was still unsatisfied, was *inter alia* expressly excepted. The first fact Counsel asked their Lordships to note was that prior to March, 1899, all the parties, both plaintiffs and defendants, were members of the Wah Hing Lung, and that prior to that date negotiations were entered into between the parties for the assignment by some of them to others of the goodwill. The agreement says "the whole of the signboard." An extraordinary word that fact, but it's not English.

The Puisne Judge—It's Chinese, though. Sir Henry Berkeley—But it means goodwill. If you're translating from French "I have a headache," you don't say "I am bad to the head," and so if you are translating a Chinese word meaning goodwill, you say goodwill. This is what they say here "For the assignment of the whole of the signboard and furniture."

Mr. Slade—Signboards. Sir Henry Berkeley—All the better. It's plural, and still more inclusive. The only difference between the parties is whether certain debts due by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing are inclusive in the assignment or not. The word "exclusive" was originally in the document, but it was altered to "inclusive," and the question for the Court is to say when that alteration was made. As a fact the draft was prepared by Chan Yam and provided for the exclusion of two debts due from the Wah Tai and the Fung Shing. So far there was no dispute between the parties.

Mr. Slade—It is not admitted that Chan Yam drafted the original agreement, and when the draft came under the observation of Chan Wo he objected to the debts being excluded and required the document to be altered. It was then altered by Tsang Chingking with the concurrence of all the parties. Tsang Chingking was the accountant at that time, not a plaintiff as the Puisne Judge seemed to regard him at one time. He was the servant of all the parties, and was no more under the control and direction of Chan Wo, than he was under the control and direction of Chan Yam. Mr. Slade submitted that he was therefore entitled to ask the Court to regard him as at that time a disinterested person. He had to write only what the parties agreed upon.

The Puisne Judge—He made the alteration in the assignment.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But he made it prior to the execution.

The Puisne Judge—Yes. Sir Henry Berkeley—Before you could find that this alteration was made subsequent to the execution of the assignment your Lordships would have to find that the accountant entered into a conspiracy with Chan Wo to commit a forgery. Counsel then contended that the Puisne Judge had not quite made up his mind regarding his decision, as he stated in the last paragraph: "On the whole I am of opinion that the balance of probability lies with the defendant."

The Puisne Judge—I'd have non-suited the case if I hadn't made up my mind.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I have a case to show that where there is a question of doubt in the mind of a Judge, it is the duty of the Appeal Court to rehear the case.

The Chief Justice—It is laid down that all decisions are only questions of balancing probabilities.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I take it that is so, but I wish to draw your Lordships' attention to the fact that the assignment which was executed was published in the Chinese newspapers on March 6th and 7th both by the plaintiff and defendant, and their versions of the assignment agreed.

The Puisne Judge—I think it was admitted in the Court below that both advertisements included the debts.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That is so. Dealing with the question of forgery, Sir Henry Berkeley said that to forge the assignment a man would have to forge four or five names, a task which even Jim the pennant would hesitate to undertake. This was no light thing to do, and before a person would set out on such a hazardous operation, there would have to be some overwhelming inducement. In conclusion Counsel submitted that the onus was on the defendants to support the grave allegations they had made against the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pollock then addressed the Court, after which the hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The conditions for "The White Horse Trophy" competition are appended:

1. The Trophy shall be known as "The White Horse Trophy."
2. It shall be open for competition to teams from the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
3. It shall be shot for once in each year, and shall be won three times in succession, or five times in all before becoming the property of the winners. Both teams shall fire on the same day.
4. The Trophy shall be held by the winners each year, who shall be responsible for its safe custody.
5. The competition shall be conducted under Rules on the King's Park Range, if available.
6. Teams shall consist of ten men a side, all scores to count.
7. The Ranges shall be 200, 300 and 600 yards.
8. Rifles shall be any British Service Pattern of 303 calibre.
9. The number of shots shall be seven at each range with one sighting shot at each range (not to count) one "blow off" shot shall be allowed at the 200 yards range only.
10. Targets and scoring shall be the latest Bley.
11. Ammunition shall be issued on the range and no other shall be allowed.
12. The expenses of the Match shall be borne equally by the competing clubs.
13. Not less than two months' notice shall be given to competitors of the date on which it is proposed to hold the competition.

A PLAGUE PREVENTATIVE.

Any method, however simple, which is found to be of use in warding off plague, is worth considering; and the suggestion made by a correspondent of the "Pioneer" (who signs himself "I.M.S.") in reference to the use of mustard oil, is interesting. He says: "It has been pointed out, more than once, that men plague, I have not seen any deduction drawn from this observation. It appears to me that the probable reason is, that men working in oil shops get their clothes and bodies more or less covered with oil, and are in consequence avoided by flies. Many natives oil their skins with mustard oil as a protection from mosquitoes. If my surmise is correct, and flies have an equal aversion to mustard oil, a point which may be verified, this may prove to be an excellent prophylactic for plague. Perhaps some of your readers can tell us if flies will bite a skin covered with mustard oil. I know that Boracic ointment keeps them off, and this would probably be preferred as an inunction by Europeans. It should be applied daily after bathing, and if the flies theory is correct, will prevent bubonic plague, of course pneumonic plague is contracted by inhaling the germ, in the same way that consumption is contracted." The points raised are easy of verification, and we commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Special Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen slightly to moderately over W. Japan and N. China.

A depression appears to be moving towards E.N.E. over Shanghai, with pressure about 0.2 inch below the average at Shanghai. Pressure is high, about 0.05 inch in excess of the normal over the Philippines.

Fresh S. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. to S.W. winds, fresh; generally, thunder strong.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Luzon	Same as No. 1.
East coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

THE EMPEROR'S "FRIEND."

The New York Sun says: There was a meeting of jewellers on May 25th at the store of Edwin W. Dayton at 4 West Thirty-ninth street. All those present were victims of J. Edgar Boeck, friend of prominent men, jewelry commission agent, linguist and man of many accomplishments, who has been missing for two weeks, along with much jewelry not his own.

The meeting of the jewellers—there were a dozen of them—was held behind closed doors, and all hands refused to tell what they had talked about. They were all in good spirits when they came away, and said they might have something of interest to make public on Monday. It was said by one of those most concerned in Boeck's disappearance that it was probable that none of the jewellers would lose anything after all and that some friend of the missing man might come forward and make good for him.

In the last few months of his expensive career here Boeck borrowed \$4,000 from the manager of a realty company with office on upper Broadway, and he still owes the man \$300. On this man he said that he had lost heavily in the stock market and in playing the races. Boeck said that one stock brokerage concern that went to the wall some time ago owed him a large amount of money, and he tried to put the three year shaped pearls and a diamond necklace up as security for a loan of \$10,000 only two weeks ago yesterday, saying that the jewels were part of the reimbursement he had received from the head of the brokerage concern.

The really man made inquiries and ascertained that the pearls were the property of a jewelry concern. Boeck had been unable to produce a bill of sale or a receipt and the loan was refused. These pearls and the diamond necklace were the same that Boeck secured from Dayton to sell to one of the Guggenheim and made away with.

The really man has a chattel mortgage on Boeck's goods which was issued to him in the latter part of December. He therefore holds the first mortgage. Sol Guggenheim of Guggenheim Bros., the copper smelters, has a chattel mortgage for \$14,248. This mortgage, however, was recorded in the Register's Office in February. Yesterday morning lawyers representing Sol Guggenheim obtained in the Supreme Court an attachment against Boeck for \$2,000. At the offices of Marcellus Pitt & Co., 170 Broadway, where Boeck made his office and where he has a large amount of Chinese porcelain, it was said that the representatives of Mr. Guggenheim have admitted that they are particularly anxious to get hold of some of Boeck's papers. Just what the attachment for \$2,000 which Mr. Guggenheim has obtained is really for cannot be learned for the present. Sol Guggenheim is in Europe, but it is said that some of those that were robbed by Boeck have heard from the copper magnate.

The really man to whom Boeck owes \$300 said yesterday that he wasn't worrying. He said: "I have no doubt but that the affairs of Boeck will be all straightened out. He is a big people behind him, and this jewelry business was only one of several side lines with him." The man says Boeck told him a story that suggests the visions of the late "Count" Mitiwicz. Boeck said he represented a clique of high officials in China on an important mission.

"Boeck told me," said the really man, "that his errand in this country was that of interesting American capital in the development of China. He certainly knew prominent people. Boeck introduced me to Senator William A. Clark, and the latter's secretary, John Anderson, went around with Boeck a great deal. Anderson called Boeck and Boeck called him Jack. Boeck was very friendly with the Guggenheims, and I know that it was he who arranged with a well-known magazine writer to write up the Guggenheims when the latter was making his fight for the Governorship from Colorado. When I looked up Boeck to see if he was good enough to lend money to I was told at the office of the Guardian Trust Company that Boeck knew a lot of prominent men, was very close to high Chinese officials, especially the Chinese Minister at Washington, and, therefore, was no doubt good for a loan."

Boeck told the man and some of the jewellers that he expected to go back to China soon and be engaged in the management of the great enterprises in the world.

"I am in with a clique of the highest and most shrewd officials in China," he said. "The only thing that remains in our way is the Dowager Empress. As long as she lives things will be at a standstill in China. When she dies, and she is pretty well along in years, the young Emperor will be full control. We members of the clique hold the coming Emperor in the palm of our hands. I am progressive and want the country developed."

"The young Emperor realizes the encroaching danger of Japan and he doesn't propose to remain quiet and let Japan make inroads in his country. I am in favour of letting American capital in there to build railroads and develop the great mineral resources. Here I am buying copper for the Chinese to mine into money. Why, China has a vast copper under her soil than any nation in the world. The Emperor is a friend of mine and we have often talked over these things."

"I have interested a number of prominent American capitalists, especially a man who has developed the copper industry in this country, and they are just waiting for the chance to develop China. For the present we are organizing a steamship line direct from New York to China. This is to be a \$15,000,000 corporation and I am to receive \$25,000 for my share in planning it. In addition I will get a large block of stock in the company. Not only American wealth is to be put into this scheme of developing China. There are a lot of wealthy men in China who are only awaiting the opportunity to put their money in."

The crowd I represent are to be considered by the Emperor when he gets absolute control over the Chinese government and is to be granted to the American-Chinese Corporation that is being organized. In fact the affair is organized, and the only thing that stands in the way of the plan being put in operation is the present Dowager Empress with her stubborn Oriental ideas. The Japanese Government is aware of all this and the leading politicians know that American interests are to be favoured by the Emperor. You will find that that is more than all the S. S. Francisco school troubles here."

Lawyer Franklin Bied of 5 Beekman street made inquiries yesterday regarding Boeck's supply of Chinese porcelains in the interest of Fleming D. Cheshire, United States Consul general at large, said to be now in China. Lawyer Bied was instructed to levy on the porcelains of the late General. It is said that Boeck disposed of Consul General Cheshire's races and failed to remit any money from the sales. The porcelains that he has stored at 170 Broadway and in the office of Lawyer Burroughs at 18 Broadway are said to be the property of the widow of General Cheshire. It was said that representatives of this widow are on their way here to lay claim to the porcelains.—Sun.

MUTINY ON THE "ASHTABULA" AT TAKU BAR.

THIRTY CHINESE TAKEN PRISONER BY BRITISH TROOPS. Fuller details of the mutiny on board the s.s. Ashabula at Taku Bar on June 15th, news of which was telegraphed briefly, appears in the *Evening and Morning Times*. The first accounts were slightly exaggerated, owing to the excitement which the incident caused.

The Tientsin papers' representative wrote: The mutiny of the crew on the Ashabula broke out on Saturday morning while the vessel was lying in the Outer Anchorage.

An official informant says that the men had not been paid for some time, doubtless for sufficient reason, one of which was that if they had money, would have left the ship, despite their agreements. This was the cause of the trouble. On Saturday the men not wishing to return to America where they had been shipped suddenly decided no longer to work, and their spokesman informed Captain Harwood of this decision. Captain Harwood at once ordered the men's arrest, and he was placed in irons. Another crewman then came forward, and when the Captain ordered his arrest also, his iron bars and handcuffs, rushed to his rescue.

The officers fired several shots over the heads of the advancing men but as they continued to come on the officers fired directly at them and two of the crew were shot. One had a bullet in his cheek, near the upper lip, and the second was wounded in the leg.

The British officers then left the ship and boarded the Taku Gun Club Yang which had remained near. A Customs Officer Mr. Fisher, who was on board the Ashabula, was approached in a steam launch with Captain Limberg and boarded the Ashabula, finding the crew quiet. They knew of the two Europeans. No damage had been done to the ship and the only officer hurt was an engineer, who received a blow before the revolters were turned on the shore.

Vice-Consul Pratt and thirty Sikhs under Lieutenant Harwood arrived here at seven p.m., and embarked at once on the tugboat *Ferveur*, the Ashabula, to which the officers had, in the meantime, returned.

Thirty mutineers, including the two wounded men, were taken ashore and handed over to Captain Chen of the Tongku Police. The injured men were attended to by Dr. Shaw and an Englishman representing the Consulate. The conditions prevailing in the town had been unpleasant and undesirable for some time past. The Swadeshi and boycott crises were, of course, responsible for this state of affairs. The tribunes in French territory had assumed a turbulent and offensive attitude, and there could be no doubt but that they were determined to force their will on the natives.

A French gentleman, one of the best known citizens of Chanderagore, told an *Englishman* representing the Consulate that the conditions prevailing in the town had been unpleasant and undesirable for some time past. The Swadeshi and boycott crises were, of course, responsible for this state of affairs. The tribunes in French territory had assumed a turbulent and offensive attitude, and there could be no doubt but that they were determined to force their will on the natives.

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" DOZEN . . . 1.60
" CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES . . . 8.25
" DOZEN . . . 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

UNREST IN INDIA. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS.

THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE. The *Englishman* says:—Whilst the public attention has been devoted to the unrest in the Eastern Province and the distant Punjab, events happening nearer Calcutta seem to have passed unnoticed. The little French town of Chanderagore, twenty miles away by the East Indian Railway has been the scene during recent weeks of a very unpleasant incident, one of which will shortly be the subject of criminal proceedings in the French Consulate at Chanderagore. In this particular case the victims were an English gentleman, his wife and the former's chauffeur. On a recent visit to the town the latter was severely assaulted by a small crowd and his property was damaged. He sustained a severe injury about the head and was rendered almost unconscious. The lady, then interfered in her husband's behalf and she must, it is stated, have been severely injured. The injuries in both cases were certified by an official surgeon, and later on three bullets and two or three knives were arrested. The former are said to be the sons of a Hindu woman of position. Fail was applied for and refused, and the case will be heard in a few days.

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THE ROUTE OF THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

EFFORT TO INCREASE GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Dr. Hugo Grothe, of Munich, a German geographer, who is travelling in the Middle East, has recently been sending home reports of his journey along the entire route of the Bagdad Railway. He sketches in an interesting manner the position which the Germans now occupy along this route, and what they ought to do in order to strengthen their influence there before the line is constructed.

From Marsa and Aleppo to the Persian Gulf there are at the present time only 13 Germans settled in all this gigantic territory of Mesopotamia and Armenia, and these include members of scientific expeditions at places like the site of ancient Babylon. The German hospitals at Marash, Urfa, and Diarb-kir, which will be supplied with German physicians, are reported to be very popular with the Mohammedan population, and Dr. Grothe recommends the establishment of similar institutions at Mossul and Basra. The United States, England, and France are doing far more than Germany as civilisers of Mesopotamia by their schools, missions, and hospitals; for example, in Mossul, Bagdad, and Basra, Dominican and Carmelite monks work for the growth of the language and moral influence of France. This must lead to a country where yearly 500 young men are turned out with knowledge of French, and Germany should consider whether similar steps ought not to be taken to spread the knowledge of the German language.

With satisfaction Dr. Grothe remarks that steamers of the Hamburg-America line are penetrating now to Basra, where the company has succeeded in establishing a field of work, and he hints that an effort should be made to strengthen the existing British and Turkish lines of steamers on the river by the addition of German boats.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Laith Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until a further order is received.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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MESSESS. BARRETT & CO.'S
Offices have This Day been REMOVED TO QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 3, Third Floor.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1168

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TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSON, suitable for Office.
Possession from 1st August next.
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NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the Assets and Liabilities of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

The business will be carried on under the name and style of **SCHULDT & Co.** at Hongkong.

Hongkong names **行洋亨元 司公士刺德**
SCHULDT & CO.
No. 2, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1111

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM This Date until further notice Mr. PERCY TESTER has been appointed ACTING BRANCH MANAGER and UNDERWRITER of the above Company for Hongkong and South China.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1123

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been transferred to a company with limited liability under the name and style of **Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED**, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Voeux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD (formerly occupied by Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO.,
General Drapers, &c.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

INTIMATIONS

COGNAC.

MESSESS. JEEJEEBOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronized by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00
FELIX TILLAC & Co's 16.50
GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 8, George Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock N.O., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of 900,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Bookkeeping Experience. European with Mercantile training preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary required.

"ACQUAINTANCE."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1125

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"
The undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

ON THURSDAY, the 4th July:—
From Lower Belcher, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th July:—
From Yuen Redoubt, in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1139

NOTICE TO ROWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AB FAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INSURANCES

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 49

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1897, £17,877,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £23,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £7,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £67,500,000
1. FINE FUNDS, £3,887,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1116

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.
(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

LUTGENS, EINSMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1897. 124

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer. Commissions solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, King Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PICTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Byzantine and Oriental Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

Good Panoramas Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 84, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 505

S. IEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LAQUEERED WARE.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 773

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & Co.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Voeux Road Central) Telephone No. 613.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 476

DAVID COESAR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.
Sole Agents

CANVAS

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

Sole Agents

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP... Sh. Twa 7,500,000
 HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.
 BRANCHES:
 Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow,
 Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau,
 Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and
 Bankers:
 KOMMUNIKATIONSBANK (PREUSSISCHE
 STAATSBANK) Berlin.
 DIRECTION DER DISCONT-
 GESellschaft
 DEUTSCHE BANK
 S. BLEICHRODER
 BERLINER HANDELS-
 GESellschaft
 BANK LUBE HANDEL UND
 INDUSTRIE
 ROBERT WASSCHAUER & CO.
 M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &
 SOHN
 JACOB S. H. STERN
 NORDDEUTSCHE BANK (HAMBURG, HAMBURG
 SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., Koenig.
 BAYERISCHE LITTEKUNST UND WERCHER-
 BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
 Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.
 THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
 BANK LIMITED.
 DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
 DIRECTION DER DISCONT GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account,
 DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
 learned on application. Every description of
 Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 F. JUNG,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.
 CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUNDS... 11,550,000
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka
 Nagasaki, London, Lyons
 New York, San Francisco, Honolulu
 Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow
 Chiofo, Tientsin, Peking
 Nanchang, Dairen, Port Arthur
 Antung, Liyang, Mukden
 Tieling, Chang Chun.
 HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
 per annum on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.
 " " " 6 " 4 " "
 " " " 3 " 3 " "
 TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th April, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
 ESTABLISHED 1824.
 PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
 RESERVE FUND... FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
 HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
 Branches—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
 Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
 Tegal, Pecaloung, Pascoeran, Tjilatjap,
 Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
 Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermain.
 Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
 Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
 Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
 Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New
 York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
 THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
 LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for
 collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of
 credit on its Branches and Correspondents in
 the East, on the Continent, and in Great
 Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts
 Banking Business of every description.
 INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Accounts 2 per cent. on daily
 balances.
 On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent.
 " " " 6 " 4 " "
 " " " 3 " 3 " "
 J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 18th
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £200,000
 RESERVE FUND... £1,200,000
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS... £280,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
 the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balance
 On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
 " " " 6 " 3 " "
 " " " 3 " 3 " "
 JOHN ARMSTRONG,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £1,500,000
 SUBSCRIBED... 1,250,000
 PAID-UP... 500,000
 RESERVE FUND... 170,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
 the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balance
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
 For 12 months... 4 per cent.
 " 6 " 3 " "
 " 3 " 3 " "
 EVAN ORMISTON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
 the Philippine Islands and the
 Republic of Panama.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
 AUTHORIZED... Gold \$10,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000
 HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
 Branches and Agents all over the World.
 LONDON BANKERS:
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
 LIMITED.
 THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Branches and Agents all over the World.
 The Corporation transacts every description
 of Banking and Exchange business, receives
 money in Current Account at the rate of
 2 per cent. on the daily balance and accepts
 Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
 For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 " 3 " "
 For 3 " 3 " "
 No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
 CHAS. R. SCOTT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL... \$10,000,000
 RESERVE FUND... \$10,000,000
 SILVER RESERVE... \$11,000,000
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000
 COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 A. Fuchs, Esq.
 E. Goetz, Esq.
 H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
 C. R. Lonsdale, Esq.
 A. J. Raymond, Esq.
 CHIEF MANAGER
 Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH
 MANAGER
 Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
 LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
 BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
 HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
 per annum on the daily balance.
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
 J. R. M. SMITH,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
 conducted by the HONGKONG AND
 SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
 TION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per
 cent. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option
 balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
 SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on a FIXED
 DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 J. R. M. SMITH
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
 ESTABLISHED 1863.
 Authorised Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
 Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
 Reserve Fund FL. 1,624,850.19 (£135,737)
 HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
 SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
 HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
 BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya,
 Samang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and
 Weltevreden.
 CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal,
 Pecaloung, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
 Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta,
 Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi,
 Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
 London: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LTD.
 Paris: COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE
 PARIS.
 Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
 Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS
 BAS.
 Vienna: UNION BANK.
 Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.
 THE BANK buys and sells and receives for
 collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of
 Credit payable in all important places of the
 World and transacts every description of
 Banking and Exchange business.
 INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
 per annum on the daily balance.
 On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 per cent.
 " 6 " 3 " "
 " 3 " 3 " "
 J. BOETTJE, Manager.
 No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central
 271

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
 CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Yen 5,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID-UP... 3,750,000
 HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Amoy, Kobe, Tainan
 Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui
 Foochow, Osaka, Fokio
 Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama
 Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:
 3, Des Vaux Road.
 Interest allowed on Current Account
 Deposits received on terms which may be learned
 on application.
 D. TOHLOW, Manager.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

SPIRITUALISTS AND SIMPLETONS.

The Colley Maskelyne case, now concluded,
 has shown several things—that Carlyle's fool
 was not greatly exaggerated, that a
 judge is sometimes wiser than a jury, and
 that archdeacones are not always what they
 seem. It impressed a great many people when
 Archdeacon Colley told Mr. Maskelyne £1000
 that he could not by trickery produce the
 manifestations he (the Archdeacon) had seen
 "medium" produce. Mr. Maskelyne did it,
 and in the course of his advertising his feat,
 said things for which Mr. Colley sued him
 for libel. He sued in turn for the £1000. We
 have not wasted space on the unutterably
 foolish evidence of those witnesses with
 eminent names who deplored their faith in
 medium and spiritism; but give here the ter-
 mination of the case which has excited wide
 interest.

Mr. Gill, in opening the case for defendant, said
 the action arose from and was entirely due to
 what plaintiff had done. The whole explanation
 was that the plaintiff was a man with a passion
 for notoriety. Defendant had always been ready
 to demonstrate what he called his power
 with regard to spiritualism, viz., that there were
 stupid men, foolish women, and rascals who
 preyed on those connected with it. From time
 to time defendant had been a party to the
 exposure of these frauds, but no sort of exposure
 would affect people like plaintiff. Most of the
 mediums were thorough-going rascals, who
 introduced into their performances a parody of
 religious which involved an amount of blasphemy
 which would be condoned even by people who
 were not very straight-laced. Counsel, in the
 course of his speech, made a good deal of
 fun out of the spirits eating baked apples.
 He said, "Altogether, our spirit, seemed to
 judge from the information that plaintiff
 was able to acquire from a minute examination
 of the lady. (Loud laughter.) It was a lament-
 able thing to have to deal with such rub-
 bish, and it would be pathetic were it not for
 the way these people were put on the public
 by such a man as plaintiff, who called himself
 an archdeacon, whom people looked on as a high
 dignitary in the Church. He submitted that
 the title of archdeacon was purely local, and
 that plaintiff had no right to go about England
 parading the title. Mr. Jas. Nevill Maskelyne,
 defendant, said he was in his 68th year, and
 had been following his profession for twenty
 years. He had always been interested in the
 subject of spiritualism, and it was by
 exposing mediums first brought before the
 public as an entertainer. The Dares-
 port Brothers were, without doubt, the
 cleverest mediums that ever appeared, and
 he disavowed the trick of their cabinet by
 accident. His attention was attracted by the
 Daily Telegraph correspondence on Spiritualism.
 He noticed that the name of the medium was
 not disclosed. He knew that plaintiff had been
 mixed up with them, and he naturally assumed
 the medium was he. Having read plaintiff's
 challenge he selected the manifestation which
 he thought would be the most interesting and
 most attractive to the public. He then sent
 plaintiff an invitation to come and see the
 performance, and reserved seats for him.
 Witness saw plaintiff outside the hall in
 the rain during the first performance,
 having his pamphlets given away. His friends
 tried to induce him to go in, but he would not.
 In preparing for the production of the "ghost"
 witness compiled the pamphlet, "History of
 £1,000 challenge," and he also made inquiries
 as to plaintiff's past history and connection with
 Bishop Colenso. He had read the letters which
 appeared in the Guardian at the time of
 plaintiff's appointment in which the Bishop of
 London accused plaintiff of unprincipled
 relations, and the Archbishop of Canterbury
 said the sermon plaintiff preached at Durban
 conveyed an erroneous impression of what
 passed at the interview between plaintiff and
 the archbishop. He had also read the comments
 the Guardian made on the subject, and had
 founded some of his pamphlets on those
 comments.

With reference to his going out to see at
 Colenso's death, where did you get that idea
 from?—From his own sermon at Durban.
 It was your view, rightly or wrongly, that it
 was only the Archbishop of Canterbury who
 could appoint his dean?—Yes. I thought the
 appointment must come from the Archbishop
 on the nomination of the local bishop.
 You say he is not, and never was, an archdeacon?
 That is my opinion now—that he is not
 legally an archdeacon at all, and certainly not
 of the Church of England, of which I was
 speaking at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Banks, he had
 been informed that the Rev. H. R. Haweis
 confessed on his death-bed he had no faith in
 Spiritualism at all. He admitted there were a
 few slight phenomena which occurred on which
 fraud could be based, and on which honest people
 humbugged themselves. Witness said he did
 not at first intend to take up the challenge of
 plaintiff. Since the performance had been
 going on he had made a little introductory
 speech.
 Have you been careful about your language,
 or have you spoken of the archdeacon in
 uncomplimentary terms?—Oh! I have made a
 little joke here and there.
 Mr. Banks: At the Archdeacon's expense?
 I introduced the word Colleywobblers. (Loud
 laughter.)
 Have you suggested that he was a man who
 offered £1,000 when he had not got the
 money?—I did not suggest that. I said I had
 been able to materialise a spirit, but had not the
 £1,000, and I was afraid the £1,000 would not
 be materialised. (Loud laughter.)
 Did that refer to your performance or to the
 archdeacon's means?—I had not finished. I
 said, "If it is materialised I have no doubt
 the lawyers will get a good deal of it." (Roars
 of laughter.)

Mr. Gill: That has settled my learned friend.
 (Laughter.) This concluded the cross-examination.
 Mr. David—Christie Murray, the author,
 said he had seen defendant's performance, and
 he thought it was a fair representation of
 plaintiff's description.
 Mr. Gill addressed the jury for the
 defence. Mr. Eldon, Esq., K.C., argued that
 the challenge to Mr. Maskelyne was to produce
 "all" that the archdeacon said in his pamphlet
 "Monks, the medium, had done by spiritualism."
 The Judge:—How can that possibly be?
 He can't produce all the things in that
 pamphlet all at once on the stage.
 Mr. Banks, continuing said whatever the
 one thing was Mr. Maskelyne selected from
 the Archdeacon's pamphlet to do, to be able to
 claim the £1,000, it must be a complete incident.
 He had produced only part of the phenomena of
 "Psychic Partition," because the archdeacon
 did not return into the medium's side as the
 archdeacon declared that Monks's materialisa-
 tion did. And even this was not reproduced
 in the way described or in the pamphlet. There
 was no pretence that the spirit from evolved out
 of the report; the spirit came from behind the
 medium, while the puff of steam or smoke
 dispersed itself. Mr. Banks went on to argue
 that Archdeacon Colley was a properly ap-
 pointed archdeacon by Bishop Colenso.

Summing up, the judge said in his opinion
 Mr. Colley was not in fact an archdeacon when
 Mr. Maskelyne wrote the pamphlet. An arch-
 deacon took the bishop's place in some matters,
 was under the eye of the bishop, and received
 his authority from the bishop. Mr. Colley had
 no bishop whom he represented as all and at the
 time was not performing the functions of an
 archdeacon. Whether he ever was an archdeacon
 was a question for the consideration of the jury.
 The facts seemed to point that he was when
 in South Africa. With regard to the alleged
 libel, a man who identified himself with the
 ridiculous stuff in the pamphlet—which the
 majority of men regarded as humbug—could
 not come forward and say he was a person
 entitled to the respect with which people
 usually regarded an archdeacon. Was there
 ever such a collection of rubbish as in the
 archdeacon's pamphlet? He did not think it
 was a reasonable reading of the challenge that
 Mr. Maskelyne was to produce "all" the effects
 that the pamphlet described. No doubt in the
 effect he had selected he could have made
 think it did. He looked upon these £1,000
 challenges as unprincipled, but did not think Mr.
 Maskelyne would have made a serious claim for
 the money if it had not been for the libel action
 having been brought against him.

At the end of an hour and a half a deliberation,
 the jury brought in a verdict in favour of
 Archdeacon Colley on all the issues raised, and
 awarded him £75 damages for the libel.
 These were the questions left to the jury by
 Mr. Justice Killy, and the answers:
 1. Whether the words complained of are
 libellous?—Answer: Yes.
 2. Whether they are true?—Answer: No.
 3. Is Mr. Maskelyne entitled to the £1,000
 challenged?—Answer:
 In reference to the finding of the jury that
 he had reproduced the "effect" only in
 part, Mr. Maskelyne, after the trial, de-
 clared his readiness to perform the re-
 sults if required, and said that it
 had only been omitted because, from the point
 of view of stage effect, it formed an anticlimax
 to the production. Immediately after the
 conclusion of the trial the following letter was
 received from Mr. Colley's solicitor:

Dear Sir,—My client instructs me to with-
 draw the challenge issued by him to you.—
 Please take no notice that the same is hereby
 withdrawn.—Yours faithfully, E. H. Skeels.
 To this Mr. Maskelyne added the following
 footnote:
 Mr. Maskelyne desires to make no further
 comment upon this subject. He is quite content
 to leave the public to form its own conclusions.

A NAVIGATING NOVELIST.

MR. JACK LONDON'S TRIP.
 Mr. Jack London, the American novelist
 who is sailing round the world on the ketch
 Shark, arrived at Honolulu on May 20, being
 27 days out from San Francisco. There were
 on board the vessel six persons in all, namely
 Mr. London himself, Mrs. London, Captain
 James, two other men and a Japanese. All
 were in good health and spirits.
 The Shark is lighted throughout with
 electricity which is furnished by a small
 dynamo run by a small engine. A 14-foot
 launch and a good sized life boat are carried.
 According to Mr. London, his proposed trip
 about the world in a small vessel came as a
 brilliant idea while bleaching on the sand bank
 of the swimming pool at Glen Ellen.

In explanation of his ocean scheme he says
 that in so doing he is drifting along the lines
 of least resistance, and from the appearance
 of the homelike comfort surrounding his
 little craft now safely anchored in Hawaii
 waters, he has hit the nail on the head.
 Very few definite plans have been mapped
 out by Mr. London. Of course a general outline
 of the trip is found. That was mentioned when
 the idea of the voyage was born. Hawaii was
 the first port of call. That was settled before
 they plunged into the swimming pool again.
 Mr. London says that in a general way they
 have formulated a plan which will include the
 South Sea, taking in Samoa, New Zealand,
 Tasmania, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo
 and on up to the Philippines over to Japan
 and it is possible that a call will be made at
 Korea. Continuing the Red Sea and the Medi-
 terranean will be explored. Beyond that, Mr.
 London says happenings are of too misty a
 nature to occupy his thoughts for a while.
 The Shark is forty-five feet long on the water
 line and has a beam of fifteen feet. Her deck is
 flush, there being no house. The living apart-
 ments occupy the whole vessel from stem to
 stern.

Mr. London expects to put in several years
 on his trip, which is made in the interests of an
 eastern man's pen, and will do all of his writing
 on board the little vessel.
 The Shark is not a pretty craft by any
 means, but her build from midship forward
 ought to make her a pretty dry boat during
 any head sea work. The long overhang
 forward will have a tendency to throw off
 seawind of letting them come aboard.
 Her dividing bulkheads form her into several
 watertight compartments. Taking her all in
 all she is a stout little craft and looks fit for
 any voyage.
 Her kitchen is one of the best that could
 have been placed. It makes the working
 of sails an easy matter. In a heavy blow the
 mainmast can be squelched, and under jib and
 jigger she will ride out the hardest kind of a
 blow.

Her kitchen is one of the best that could
 have been placed. It makes the working
 of sails an easy matter. In a heavy blow the
 mainmast can be squelched, and under jib and
 jigger she will ride out the hardest kind of a
 blow.

Abbey's
Effer-
vescent Salt

No more Constipation! No
 more Dyspepsia! No more
 Bilious attacks! No more
 Headache! No more Kidney
 and Liver trouble!
 You can be as certain that
 Abbey's Salt will conquer any
 disorder arising from the
 Stomach, Liver or Bowels,
 as you are that the sun rises
 in the East.

Costs but little to convince
 yourself, buy a bottle if in
 need.
 Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores,
 and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson,
 1, 4, Hong Kong.
 The Abbey Effer Saline Co., Ltd.,
 44, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
 325-3

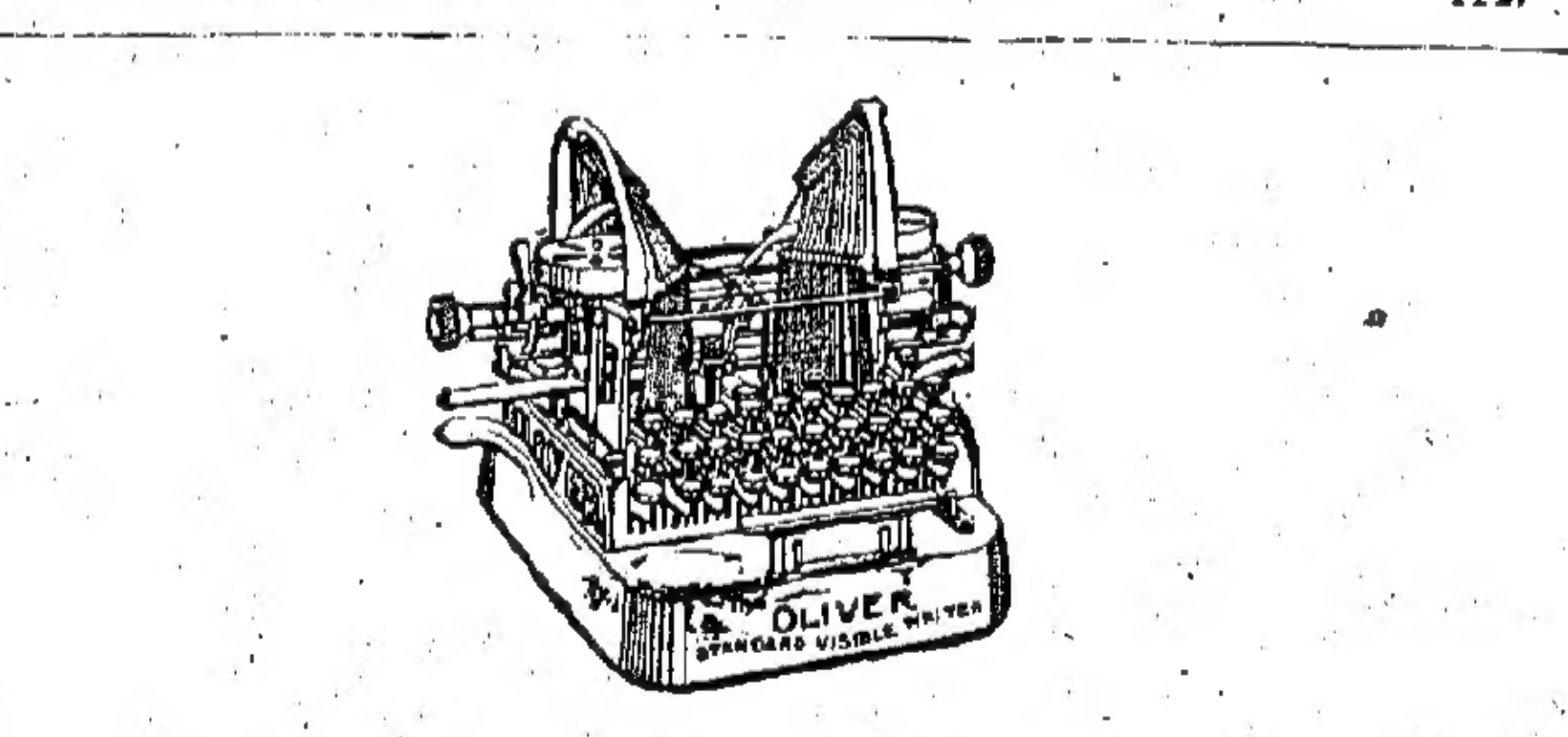
A Good Appetite
 comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily
 be obtained by using
Beecham's Pills.
 They are a reliable remedy for the cure of
**BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,
 IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
 WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,**
 and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.
 They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken
 according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.
 BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. Every woman
 Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors
 in boxes, price 9d., 1s. 1s. and 2s.

Nature's Own Food The concentrated
 nourishment
 of Fresh Milk
PLASMON
 One ounce contains more food
 value than a beef steak.
 TRY
PLASMON
 OATS
 COCOA
 Go twice
 as far as
 any others

NEW LABEL
FOR
WATSON'S "E" WHISKY.

WATSON'S
 QUALITY
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky
 H. Watson & Co. LIMITED.
 HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.
 ESTABLISHED
 A.D. 1841.

NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER
 "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK; IS ALSO SHADDED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE
 CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE
 LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.
 THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF
 THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG,
 TO
EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES
 OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION
 IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.
OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,
 1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

STORAGE
 FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
 (Chinese Daily Press).
 PUBLISHED DAILY.
 Is the chief and still immovably the best
 medium for Advertising among the
 Native Community.
 Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS
 Circulates largely throughout Southern China
 Indo-China, etc.
 Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
 be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road
 Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London;
 or from the different Agents.
 Documents translated from or into Classical
 or Colloquial Chinese.
 GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMARA, British str. 1555, C. J. Matlock, 30th June, Saigon 28th June, Rice, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMOV, German str. 603, R. Plumb, 1st July, Kin Hoi 25th June, General—Sander, Weller & Co.

ANTHONY, British str. 5701, G. D. Knip, 1st July, Liverpool 25th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BRACON, British str. 2310, S. S. Searby, 1st July, Keelung 28th June, General—(Order).

CAMBERG, British str. 1730, L. D. A. Thomas, 1st July—Singapore 25th June, General—David Sassoon & Co.

DEYAWONG, German str. 1057, T. V. Bruhn, 1st July—Bangkok and Saigon 30th June, Rice and Meat—N. D. L.

HALLAN, French str. 357, Anderson, 1st July—Hobson 30th June, General—A. R. Marly.

HUE, French str. 705, J. Tannier, 1st July—Hobson, 30th June, General—Hobson and Kwong Chow Wan 30th June, General—A. R. Marly.

JOHN McENARCH, British str. Graham, 1st July—Kutchin 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KAGAWA, Rango, Japanese str. 1487, T. Arakawa, 1st July—Japan and Maji 25th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KUICHOW, British str. 1215, Hudson, 25th June—Tientsin, Chefoo and Wailand 21st, 23rd and 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MITE MATS, Japanese str. 2110, F. W. Harlow, 1st July—Singapore 25th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

VICTORIA, German str. 1415, H. Madson, 30th June—Saigon 26th June, Rice and General—China.

SINGAPORE, German str. 507, Schukler, 30th June—Singapore 25th June, General—Jensen & Co.

TRIMMER, German str. 679, Bondiken, 1st July—Haiphong 25th June, General—Jensen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

1st July.

BRACON, German str. for Kutchin.

JOHN McENARCH, British str. for Kutchin.

HUE, French str. for Kutchin.

KAGAWA, Rango, Japanese str. for Kutchin.

KUICHOW, British str. for Kutchin.

MITE MATS, Japanese str. for Kutchin.

VICTORIA, German str. for Kutchin.

SINGAPORE, German str. for Kutchin.

TRIMMER, German str. for Kutchin.

DEPARTURES.

1st July.

BRACON, German str. for Kutchin.

JOHN McENARCH, British str. for Kutchin.

HUE, French str. for Kutchin.

KAGAWA, Rango, Japanese str. for Kutchin.

KUICHOW, British str. for Kutchin.

MITE MATS, Japanese str. for Kutchin.

VICTORIA, German str. for Kutchin.

SINGAPORE, German str. for Kutchin.

TRIMMER, German str. for Kutchin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. Quenda reports (Good weather throughout).

The British str. Amoy reports (Light variable winds to west, sun clear weather).

The British str. Amoy reports (Light variable winds to west, sun clear weather).

The British str. Amoy reports (Light variable winds to west, sun clear weather).

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 1st.

ABERDEEN DOCK—T. J. Thompson, Chong, Poon, Amoy.

KOWLOON DOCK—T. J. Thompson, Chong, Poon, Amoy.

COMMERCE DOCK—T. J. Thompson, Chong, Poon, Amoy.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

June 15, Norwegian str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 16, German str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 17, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 18, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 19, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 20, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 21, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 22, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 23, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 24, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 25, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 26, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 27, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 28, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 29, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

June 30, British str. Chong, Jacobsen, May 27 from Saigon, for East London.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAINAN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO DAY, the 2nd inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAYRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 154

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Ollant, will be despatched for the above ports TO DAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 983

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Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 983

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	E. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Grigor, R.N.R.	P. N. O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, AC. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SYDNEY	From str.	—	Barillon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst., at 1 p.m.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	Brook	MELCHERS & CO.	Reg. of Aug.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG	SILEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th August.
NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG	ROBIN	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE & HAMBURG.	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at Noon.
TRIESTE, AC. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	R. P. FERDINAND	Ans. str.	—	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
NEW YORK	FRANER	Brit. str.	—	Matovich	SANDER, WELER & Co.	On 4th Sept.
NEW YORK	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	Today, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. A. Ashfield, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHENS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 7th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 18th inst.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	J. Minson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Brown	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.	About 15th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	Yoshihira	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	Dorson	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 4th inst., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE LTD	On 7th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BOUGLAS LAFAIK & Co.	Today, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	Today, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 5th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	Today, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.	About 9th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

STRAMERS TO SAIL.

"FAUSANG" Thursday, 4th July, 4 p.m.

"HANGSANG" Thursday, 4th July, 4 p.m.

"LOONGSANG" Friday, 5th July, 4 p.m.

"NAMSANG" Tuesday, 9th July, 3 p.m.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.

Penang " 55. " 170.

Calcutta " 165. " 250.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and staterooms. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 6th July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 13th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 15

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

For Freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 16

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE, COPEHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	Reg. of August

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 9

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,600	E. V. Roberts	About 7th Aug.
TREMONT	9,600	T. W. Garlick	8th Sept.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures headroom, electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

Queen's Buildings, 11, Market Street, Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 7

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHEINLAND," "HAMBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are smooth and fitted with linen. Laundry on board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILEZIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

SCANDIA ... 5th July

HAMBURG ... 1st August

RHEINLAND ... 1st September

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st October

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE & HAMBURG.

SILEZIA ... 12th July

SCANDIA ... 7th August

HAMBURG ... 4th September

RHEINLAND ... 4th October

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th July

AMERICA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 7th July

SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 18th July

BRASILIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th July

HAMBURG ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 1st Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANYWHERE, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COLOMBO, LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, THAMES, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC" PERMANENT SERVICE to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Doctor and stewardess carried. Laundry on board.

VANDALIA ... NEW YORK ... 20th July

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR Fiume and Trieste (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.) THE Company's Steamship

"E. FR. FERDINAND." Captain Matovich, will be despatched as above TO DAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 3

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"KISAGATA MARU." Capt. Yoshida, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 4th July, at Daylight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1136

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, A. D. E. N. EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAYRE, BORDEN, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SYDNEY" Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 p.m.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 23rd July.

S.S. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.

S.S. "SALAZAR" ... 20th Aug.

S.S. "POLYNESIE" ... 3rd Sept.

S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

